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Security Council

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Letter dated 26 May 2006 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to the Sudan and Chad from 4 to 10 June 2006. The mission will be led by Ambassador Jones Parry of the United Kingdom. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, which are annexed hereto.

Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:

Ambassador Emyr Jones Parry (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), head of mission

Ambassador César Mayoral (Argentina)

Ambassador Wang Guangya (China)

Ambassador Basile Ikouebe (Congo)

Ambassador Lars Faaborg-Andersen (Denmark)

Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière (France)

Ambassador Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)

Ambassador Adamantios Th. Vassilakis (Greece)

Ambassador Shinichi Kitaoka (Japan)

Ambassador Oswaldo De Rivero (Peru)

Minister Jamal Nasser Al-Bader (Qatar)

Minister Konstantin Dolgov (Russian Federation)

Ambassador Peter Burian (Slovakia)

Ambassador Augustine P. Mahiga (United Republic of Tanzania)

Ambassador Jackie Wolcott Sanders (United States of America)

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Basile **Ikouebe**
President of Security Council

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Annex

Security Council mission to the Sudan, Chad and the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa

General

- Demonstrate the Security Council's determination to work with the Government of the Sudan, the African Union and other parties to assist in tackling the various problems confronting the Sudan.
- Express the Security Council's utmost concern over the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict in Darfur for the civilian population, including the continuing humanitarian crisis, and the repercussions for the rest of the Sudan and the region; and reiterate in the strongest terms the need for all parties to the conflict to put an end to violence and atrocities.
- Reiterate the Security Council's commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan, which will be unaffected by the transition to a United Nations operation in Darfur.
- Raise global public awareness of the crisis in Darfur, as well as the efforts of the United Nations, and the Security Council, to tackle it.
- Reiterate the Security Council's welcome of the success of the African Union-led inter-Sudanese peace talks on the conflict in Darfur in Abuja, Nigeria, in particular the framework agreed between the parties for a resolution of the conflict in Darfur (the Darfur Peace Agreement).
- Stress the importance of full and rapid implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement to restore a sustainable peace in Darfur.
- Call on the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement to respect their commitments and implement the agreement without delay.
- Urge those parties that have not signed the Darfur Peace Agreement to do so without delay and not to act in any way that would impede implementation of the agreement.
- Expresses the Security Council's intention to take, including in response to a request by the African Union, strong and effective measures, such as an asset freeze or travel ban, against any individual or group that violates or attempts to block the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement or commits human rights violations.
- Stress the importance of launching the Darfur-Darfur dialogue as soon as possible with a wide range of stakeholders, in order to explain the Darfur Peace Agreement and enlist wider support for it.
- Call on all relevant parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the continued effectiveness of the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) so that AMIS can support implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement.
- Reiterate support for a transition to a United Nations operation as soon as possible, in the interests of the safety and security of the people of Darfur.

- Express the Security Council's support for the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Commission on 15 May 2006 that concrete steps should be taken to effect the transition from AMIS to a United Nations operation.
- Call on the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement to facilitate and work with the African Union, the United Nations, regional and international organizations and Member States to accelerate transition to a United Nations operation.
- Look actively at ways to immediately further enhance cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, with a view to transition to a United Nations operation.
- Make clear the Security Council's view that a United Nations operation should have strong African participation and character.
- Reaffirm the Security Council's concern that the persisting violence in Darfur might further negatively affect the rest of the Sudan as well as the region, including the security of Chad and the Central African Republic.
- Call on all States in the region to cooperate in ensuring regional stability.
- Stress that the Secretary-General should consult jointly with the African Union, in close and continuing consultation with the Security Council, and in cooperation and close consultation with the parties to the Abuja peace talks, including the Government of National Unity, on decisions concerning the transition to a United Nations operation.

Sudan: Darfur issues

- Make clear to the Government of the Sudan the benefits of a United Nations mission in Darfur.
- Evaluate the additional support required for AMIS to be able to protect civilians and meet its mission objectives.
- Assess the further additional strengthening AMIS requires to implement the Darfur Peace Agreement.
- Call on all parties to respect the neutrality, impartiality and independence of humanitarian assistance, and insist on compliance with international humanitarian law and other relevant international obligations.
- Press all parties, in particular the Government of the Sudan, to ensure full and unimpeded access to non-governmental organizations and humanitarian and relief organizations.
- Assess the looming food crisis in the Sudan and the need for donors to quickly commit new funds to ensure that there is no break in food supply from the World Food Programme.
- Exchange views with non-governmental organizations on how to improve the humanitarian situation.
- Evaluate the extent of gender violence in Darfur, propose recommendations for urgently addressing it and evaluate the progress of the Government of National Unity towards implementing its Action Plan to Combat Violence against

Women in Darfur, with particular focus on the rescission of Form 8 and access to legal redress.

- Reiterate the need for an end to forced depopulation and underline concern at the increasing number of internally displaced persons.
- Support the efforts of humanitarian and relief agencies in Darfur.
- Evaluate the enforcement and impact of existing Security Council provisions, including targeted sanctions and the arms embargo on Darfur.
- Press for the Government of the Sudan and all other parties to the conflict in Darfur, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1593 (2005), to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court.

Sudan: North-South and southern Sudan issues

- Review progress in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the creation of the institutions of Southern Sudan, emphasizing the importance that all parties honour the agreements.
- Assess the performance and operational capacity of UNMIS.
- Assess in accordance with resolution 1663 (2006) how UNMIS could more effectively address the problem of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), which continues to cause the death, abduction and displacement of many innocent civilians in the Sudan and elsewhere.
- Reaffirm the Security Council's concern about LRA and press for urgent action by the Sudanese authorities to arrest those subject to arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court.

African Union (Addis Ababa)

- Exchange of views on how best to launch the Darfur-Darfur dialogue.
- Commend the efforts of the African Union to achieve lasting peace in Darfur, including what AMIS has successfully achieved as well as the efforts of Member States and organizations that have assisted AMIS.
- Reiterate the Security Council's endorsement of the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council of 10 March to support in principle the transition of AMIS to a United Nations operation.
- Call on the African Union to agree with the United Nations, regional and international organizations, and Member States on requirements now necessary, in addition to those identified by the Joint Assessment Mission of December 2005, to strengthen the capacity of AMIS to enforce the security arrangements of the Darfur Peace Agreement, with a view to a follow-on United Nations operation in Darfur.
- Welcome, and stress the importance of, the increasing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union to facilitate transition from AMIS to a United Nations operation.

- Press for, and assess progress towards, the early convening of a pledging conference, making clear that additional funds for AMIS will depend on the development of a realistic plan to reinforce AMIS.
- Exchange views on the threat from the Lords Resistance Army and ongoing efforts to resolve this problem.
- Exchange views on African Union efforts to address the crisis in Chad and to restore peace and stability in the region.
- Develop closer relations between the United Nations and the African Union.
- Exchange views on enhancing the ability of AMIS to protect civilians, including through the conduct of patrols 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, outside of camps of internally displaced persons.

Sudan-Chad relations

- Encourage the reduction of tensions between Chad and the Sudan.
- Stress the importance of maintaining the security and neutrality of the internally displaced person/refugee camps in the Sudan and Chad.
- Express concern over, and explore a resolution to, the conflict between Chad and the Sudan, making clear that both Chad and the Sudan must refrain from any actions in violation of the integrity of their common border, and ensure that their territory is not used to destabilize the territory of others.
- Call on Chad and the Sudan to abide by their obligations under the Tripoli Declaration and Agreement of 8 February 2006, and to implement agreed confidence-building measures.
- Evaluate the implications of the conflict in Darfur on Chad, and the ways to address the problems arising, including the refugee camps, recruitment of child soldiers, border security and wider regional stability.
- Assess the impact of the closure of the border between Chad and the Sudan on the operation of United Nations humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Chad

- Evaluate the situation of the refugees from the Sudan and from the Central African Republic, as well as of the internally displaced persons in Chad.
- Make clear that any attempt to seize power by force would be regarded by the Security Council as unacceptable, and call on all parties in Chad to renounce violence.
- Evaluate the impact of the rebel attacks perpetrated recently against N'Djamena and Adré.
- Call for open and sustained political dialogue with those parties in Chad that are willing to renounce violence.
- Support the efforts of humanitarian and relief agencies in Chad, in accordance with international humanitarian law.